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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NORTH-EASTERN
COMBINED
SANITARY DISTRICT
OF
WEST SUSSEX
1946.

By the Medical Officer of Health:
KENNETH N. MAWSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ELEVENTH
A N N U A L R E P O R T
OF THE
NORTH-EASTERN COMBINED
DISTRICT
OF
W E S T S U S S E X
1 9 4 6

By the Medical Officer of Health:

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

The Area District has been re-constituted to include Horsham Urban, Horsham Rural and Petworth Rural Districts.

By Order in Council, No.88325.

This Report, the eleventh for the new arrangement of districts, represents the seventy-third for the individual areas. During the years 1939 to 1943 it was necessary, owing to war conditions, to issue separate Reports for each of the three districts.

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WEST SUSSEX NORTH-EASTERN COMBINED DISTRICT.

July, 1947.

Health Department,
Comewell House,
North Street,
Horsham.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee of the Horsham Urban District Council, of the General Purposes Committee of the Horsham Rural District Council, and of the Petworth Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the health of the above-mentioned districts, which by Order in Council No.88325 were re-constituted to form the North-Eastern Combined Sanitary District of West Sussex. This report, the eleventh for the new arrangement of districts, represents the seventy-third for the individual areas, and has been arranged in accordance with the suggestions contained in Circular 13/47 of the Ministry of Health. The total area of the Combined District is 126,848 acres, with an estimated population at mid-year 1946 of 48,950.

All statistics have been furnished separately for each of the three Districts. It will be noted that in each area there has been a rise in the Birth Rate and a fall in the Death Rate, but in the two Horsham Districts the latter will be seen to be higher than that of England and Wales as a whole. The reason for this is that the figure given is the crude death-rate, which does not take into account the age and sex of the inhabitants. Normally a "Corrected Death-Rate" is obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a figure, known as the "Comparability Factor", supplied by the Registrar General. For some years now this figure has not been provided.

Each year, since 1939, it has been decided, in the interests of economy, to duplicate copies of this report, rather than to arrange for printing, - a slow and costly measure. Last year the pious hope was expressed that it would be possible, in future, to revert to the normal practice. In view, however, of the increasing need for economy in such expenditure, this report has again been duplicated in my office by my Clerk, Miss M. G. Cooper, who has been responsible for this work for the last eight years. As it is necessary to produce well over a hundred copies, it will be appreciated that this involves considerable additional

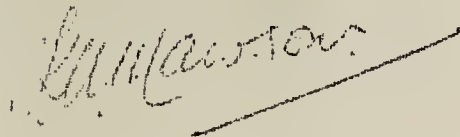
work, and makes it impossible to issue the report, as one would wish within a month of the receipt of the Registrar General's figures (on June 11th).

I am indebted to Messrs. Partridge, Bartrim and Green, Senior Sanitary Inspectors, for their co-operation in the work of the department and for their assistance in the compilation of this report, and to the other members of the staff.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the support and assistance which I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Committees with whom my work is particularly connected.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. H. Lawson", written over a horizontal line.

Medical Officer of Health.

H O R S H A M U R B A N D I S T R I C T, 1 9 4 6

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA, 1946.

Area (Acres).....	1,843
Population at Census, 1931.....	13,550
Estimated resident population, mid-1946.....	16,590
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of March, 1947) according to the Rate Books.....	4,630
Rateable Value.....	£143,251
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated).....	£557

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate....	262	124	138) Birth Rate 17.23 per 1,000 estimated R.P. in mid-1946.
(Illegitimate..	24	11	13	
Still Births.....	12	7	5) Rate per 1,000 Total Births 41.9
Deaths.....	221	109	112	
England & Wales Birth Rate.	19.1	Death Rate..	11.5	
W. Sussex Urban Districts Birth Rate..	17.39	Death Rate	16.62	

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 Total Births.</u>
Puerperal Sepsis.....	0	0.00
Other Puerperal Causes.....	0	0.00

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 Live Births.....	31.69
Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births.....	30.53
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births..	41.66
(Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales.....	43).

Extracts from Vital Statistics (Cont).

Deaths from Cancer (all ages).....	35
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....	0
Deaths from Whooping-Cough (all ages).....	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two yrs. of age).	0

The chief causes of death were:-

Heart Disease.....	72
Cancer.....	35
Cerebral Haemorrhage.....	23

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Horsham is a prosperous market and industrial town situated in the Weald at a railway junction, and is the shopping and amusement centre for the surrounding populous rural district. There are a few local industries, and unemployment was negligible prior to the outbreak of war.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE URBAN AUTHORITY.

(a). Medical.

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health, part time with other districts in the Sanitary Combine, and, as Assistant County Medical Officer, School Medical Inspector and District Tuberculosis Officer for the area.

(b). Others.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:-

E. Partridge, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I.,
Certified Sanitary Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute.
Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods,
Royal Sanitary Institute.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:-

C. H. Street, C.S.I.B., Certified Sanitary Inspector,
Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors'
Examination Joint Board.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following cases among the civilian population were notified during the year:-

Scarlet Fever.....	9	(17)
Diphtheria.....	4	(0)
Measles.....	26	(130)
Whooping Cough.....	51	(11)
Pneumonia.....	2	(4)
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	11	(3)
Erysipelas.....	1	(5)

It will be noted that four cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year. All four patients were adult females, two being nurses at Horsham Hospital. In view of the occurrence of these latter cases, all members of the nursing and domestic staff of the Hospital were promptly Schick-Tested, and, where necessary, given prophylactic inoculations.

Fortunately all the patients in the Children's Ward, where one of the nurses had been on duty, had previously been inoculated, and it was only necessary to give a "reinforcing" dose to one child.

The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases notified during the previous year.

The Council makes an annual grant to the local Nursing Association towards the cost of provision of nursing for Measles and Pneumonia.

T U B E R C U L O S I S

Number of cases added to the Register during the year.... 23

Pulmonary Males...	8	Non-pulmonary Males...	3
Females...	7	Females...	5

There were 4 deaths from Tuberculosis; all were pulmonary (3 Male, 1 Female).

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the 31st December, 1946 was 157.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year, 208 children under 5 years of age, and 22 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, received the full course of immunisation under the official Scheme.

It was estimated that on 31st December 1946, 50% of children below the age of 5 years, and 90% of children between 5 and 15, had been immunised through the official Scheme. In addition, 236 children received "reinforcing" doses

Further particulars will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

TREATMENT OF SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

The total number of patients and contacts treated during the year was 94, as compared with 144 in 1945 and 284 in 1944, and they were dealt with as shown:-

(a) Home Treatment:- 40 cases and 40 contacts.

(b) Horsham Health Centre:- 14 cases.

Details of the present arrangements for the treatment of these cases will be found in the Appendix.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Routine bacteriological work was again referred to the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at West Hill House, Epsom. Details of the existing arrangements will be found in the Appendix.

There was a further increase in the amount of work carried out during the year, particularly in respect of samples of water and milk.

ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There has been no change in the arrangements whereby patients are admitted to Swandean Isolation Hospital, Worthing. By agreement with the Corporation of the Borough of Worthing, five beds are reserved for cases from the Horsham Urban District.

The following cases of infectious disease were admitted during the period ending 31st December, 1946:-

Scarlet Fever.....	6 (9 in 1945 & 19 in 1944).
Diphtheria.....	4 (0 in 1945 and 1944).
Whooping Cough with Pneumonia	2 (0 in 1945 and 1944).

The question of the hospitalization of cases of Scarlet Fever is dealt with in the Appendix to this report.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The main source of supply for the Town was the Whitesbridge Pumping Station, but, owing to the limited yield, water was again drawn from the Stanley Street well. It will be remembered that in the Annual Report for 1945 reference was made to this source, when it was pointed out that the water is untreated, except for chlorination, and that the system does not allow of any material "contact-time".

During the year, samples were taken for bacteriological examination as follows:

- 1). Whitesbridge Pumping Station - weekly samples of untreated and treated water.
- 2). Stanley Street " " - weekly samples of untreated and treated water.
- 3). Beedingwood Reservoir - monthly samples from both inlet and outlet.
- 4). Star Reservoir - monthly samples from tap off reservoir.
- 5). From Supply Sources (in various parts of the town) - monthly samples.

Additional samples were necessary from time to time, to check doubtful reports. The following table shows the

Water (Continued).

results of bacteriological examination:-

Place	Samples taken	Bact.	Chemical & Bact.	Satisfactory	B. Coli present (Count of 3 or over per 100 ml)
Whitesbridge Untreated.	54	52	2	42	12
Whitesbridge Treated.	52	48	4	52	-
Stanley Street Untreated.	49	49	-	46	3
Stanley Street Treated.	49	48	1	49	-
Beedingwood	23	20	3	23	-
Star Reservoir	12	9	3	11	1
District	20	18	2	20	-
TOTAL	259	244	15	243	16

Untreated Water from Whitesbridge Pumping Station.

As will be seen from the above table, 54 samples of untreated water were taken from this source, and 12 of these were found to contain 3 or more coliform organisms per 100 ml.

The findings were as follows:-

7.1.46	- 3	presumptive coliform per 100 ml.
14.1.46	-18	" " " " "
5.2.46	-10	" " " " "
11.2.46	- 3	" " " " "
5.3.46	- 3	" " " " "
15.4.46	- 3	" " " " "
13.8.46	- 5	" " " " "
19.8.46	- 8	" " " " " (sample delayed in transit).
8.10.46	- 5	" " " " "

Water (Continued).

29.10.46	-	3	presumptive coliforms per 100 ml.
19.11.46	-	3	" " " " "
26.11.46	-	5	" " " " "

On each occasion a sample of treated water was taken, and all these proved to be satisfactory.

Whereas all the above samples were submitted to the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Epsom, for the short bacteriological test, each Quarter additional samples were taken and submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratory (Messrs. Beale and Suckling) for full chemical and bacteriological analysis.

- (a) Raw Water from Whitesbridge.
- (b) Beedingwood Reservoir.
- (c) Star Reservoir.
- (d) From consumers' taps.

Comment was again made by the analyst on the presence of iron and manganese, which causes discolouration, turbidity and deposit. All samples were found to be of a high standard of bacterial purity - and a typical report will be found on the next page.

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER received on 28th February 1946.

from HORSHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Labelled: Tap in filter room (untreated water) Whitesbridge.

Date: 27.2.46 9.50 a.m.

Taken by C. H. Street Witness A. Scott. Signed C. H. Street.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER 100,000

Appearance.....	Faint opalescence - slight flocculent deposit of mineral debris consisting of iron oxide. Turbidity: 5 parts per million, Silica Scale. Filtered: Normal.	
Colour.....	Slight yellow-brown.	Odour Nil.
Reaction pH.....	On the acid side of neutrality: 6.9	Free Carbonic Acid 2.5
Electric Conductivity at 20°C.....	300	Total Solids, dried at 180°C..... 20.0
Chlorine in Chlorides.	2.0	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate. 13.5
Hardness: Total.....	1.5 Temporary: 1.5	Permanent..... 0.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates..	0.00	Nitrogen in Nitrites..... Absent.
Free Ammonia.....	0.021	Ammoniacal Nitrogen -
Albuminoid Ammonia....	0.0004	Albuminoid Nitrogen -
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hrs. at 27 C.....	0.015	
Metals.....	Total Iron: 0.14 In solution: 0.07 Manganese : 0.027 Other metals absent.	

Bacteriological Results.

	(1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20°C.
No. of "Bacteria" growing on Agar per cc. or ml. in(.....0.....0.....7.....
Presumptive Coliform Reaction..	Present.....	Absent.....	100.c.c.
Bact. Coli.....	Present.....	Absent.....	100.c.c.
Cl.welchii Reaction.....	Present.....	Absent.....	100.c.c.

This samples has faint opalescence and slight deposit due to the presence of an appreciable trace of iron and contains a minute trace of manganese. The water is practically neutral in reaction, soft in character, contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution and is of satisfactory organic quality. It is of a high standard of bacterial purity.

Apart from the objections to the present of iron and the impaired clarity, the results are consistent with a wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes. Gordon Miles B.Sc.,F.R.I.C.

Sanitary Inspections of the District.

Number of Notices served under the Public Health Act:

1. Informal.....	270
2. Statutory.....	6

Number of Notices complied with:

1. Informal.....	275
2. Statutory.....	7

Inspections etc.

Complaints received, including dustbin complaints....	391
Inspections.....	2,536
Re-inspections.....	1,650
<u>Factories</u>	
Number on Register.....	80
<u>Bakehouses</u>	
Number on Register.....	14
Basement Bakehouses.....	1
Inspections.....	32
Number of Defects found.....	4
Number of Defects remedied.....	4
<u>Other Factories</u>	
Inspections.....	46
Number of Defects found.....	11
Number of Defects remedied.....	9
<u>Moveable Dwellings</u>	
Inspections.....	14
<u>Offensive Trades</u>	
Inspections.....	6
<u>Fried Fish Shops</u>	
Inspections.....	10
<u>Shops</u>	
Number of shops inspected.....	41
<u>Public House Conveniences</u>	
Inspections.....	69
<u>Common Lodging House</u>	
Inspections.....	19
<u>Infectious Disease</u>	
Visits of enquiry into Infectious Disease.....	53
Rooms Disinfected.....	12
Books Disinfected.....	36
<u>Drainage etc.</u>	
Drains tested.....	12
Drains relaid.....	7
New drains laid.....	4
Premises connected to main drainage.....	2
<u>Dust-bins provided</u>	97

Inspections (Cont).

Water

Number of samples taken from the Town's Supply.....	259
<u>Female Domestic Servants' Agency</u>	
Number Registered.....	3
Number of Inspections.....	0
<u>Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919</u>	
Number of complaints received.....	195
Total number of visits.....	3,053
Action taken:-	
Trapping.....	8
Gassing.....	3
Poisoning.....	248
Structural work necessary.....	14
Estimated number of rats caught.....	1,361
Mice caught.....	72

During the year two maintenance tests of the sewers have been carried out by baiting 10% of the manholes on the sewers.

From the results of these tests, it is gathered that the rat population of the sewers is small, bait being taken in four manholes out of thirteen baited.

The Council have entered into the Ministry of Food Private Dwelling Scheme, which entails house to house visitation for the purpose of inspecting for rat infestations. For this purpose the Town has been divided up into nine areas and up to the present six of these have been dealt with and fifty-two infestations were found. Under this scheme free treatment is given where necessary at private dwellings. This scheme should prove effective in keeping down the rat population.

Eradication of Bedbugs

Number of visits in connection with vermin.....	39
Number of rooms treated for vermin.....	36

Swimming Baths and Pools.

The Council own the only public swimming pool, which is an open air bath situated in Horsham Park.

The satisfactory condition of the water is ensured by a continuous filtration plant with a six hour turn-over and the

Swimming Baths and Pools (Continued).

use of a chemical process. In addition to daily routine tests to enable the correct chemical treatment of the water to be carried out, samples are taken weekly for chemical and bacteriological examinations.

Twenty-five of these samples were taken during the season. All were satisfactory.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(1). Milk Supply

Dairies and Cowsheds

Visits and Inspections.....	70
Number Registered.....	17

There are 8 Dairy Farms in the District and 14 visits were paid to these.

Wholesale:-

a. Tuberculin Tested.....	0
b. Accredited.....	5
c. Pasteurised.....	0
d. Others.....	2

Retail:-

a. Tuberculin Tested.....	4
b. Tuberculin Tested Certified.....	1
c. Accredited.....	0
d. Pasteurised.....	3
e. Others.....	9
f. Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).....	1

Milk Sampled.

Designation	Samples taken	Up to Standard	Below Standard
T.T. Certified	8	7	1
T.T. Pasteurised	36	33	3
Tuberculin Tested	1	1	-
Pasteurised	50	44	6
Ordinary	1	1	-
TOTALS	96	86	10

Failed Owing to:-

Methylene Blue Test	B. Coli.	Phosphatase
7	1	2
7.29%	1.04%	2.08%

Number of Notices served under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1936:-

a. Informal.....	0
b. Statutory.....	0
Complied with:-	
a. Informal.....	0
b. Statutory.....	0

(2) Meat and Other Foods.

X Slaughterhouses.

Number licensed.....	8
Inspections.....) See	
Defects found.....) note	
Defects remedied...) below	
Butchers' Shops...Inspections.....	42
Markets.....Total.....	2
Inspection.....	4

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

13 renewals of licences were granted under the above Act.

X Meat Inspection.

There are eight licensed slaughterhouses in the district, but only the one operated by the Ministry of Food is in use. Great importance is attached to meat inspection, and all carcasses and organs are examined, an Inspector being present at all times when slaughtering is in progress. These precautions have necessitated much evening work throughout the year, and frequent attendances on Sunday mornings during peak periods.

The following are details of meat inspection and the amount of meat condemned (see over page).

Carcases Inspected and Details of Meat Condemned.

Total number of carcasses examined:- 9,297.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows & Bulls.	Cows.	Bulls.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed and Inspected.	1526	758	68	2848	3648	449
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	2	3	0	3	9	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	229	132	8	9	276	29
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	15.13%	17.81%	5.9%	0.4%	7.8%	7.8%
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	12	22	2	3	0	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	249	322	30	14	0	22
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	17.1%	45.4%	47.8%	0.6%	0.0%	5.3%

Total Weight of Meat Condemned:- 27 tons 6 cwts. 20 lbs.

Details of Meat Condemned at the Government Slaughterhouse.

14 carcasses of beef and all organs
2 carcasses of beef (bull) and all organs
25 carcasses of beef (cow) and all organs
10 forequarters of beef
13 forequarters of beef (cow)
1 forequarter of beef (bull)
1 hindquarter of beef
2 hindquarters of beef (cow)
6 legs of beef
2 clods, shins and top ribs of beef
3 tops, 7 rumps and 2 loins of beef
48 lbs. rib and flank of beef
263 bovine heads and tongues
9 bovine tongues
489 bovine lungs
3 bovine hearts
427 bovine livers
23 bovine kidneys
247 parts bovine livers
17 bovine skirts
44 bovine spleens
153 bovine mesenteries
160 cows udders
12 sets bovine intestines
8 bovine tripes
6 calves' lungs
6 calves' plucks
11 calves' livers
9 carcasses of mutton and all organs
1 forequarter of mutton
1 leg of mutton
2 sheep heads
14 sheep lungs
350 sheep livers
8 carcasses of pork
13 legs of pork
10 pigs' heads and tongues
3 pigs' plucks
8 pigs' lungs
2 pigs' hearts
6 pigs' livers
7 pigs' spleens
18 pigs' mesenteries
14 pigs' hocks and feet

6 carcasses of veal & all organs

2 hindquarters of pork

TOTAL WEIGHT: 27 tons 6 cwts 20 lbs.

Other Foods Condemned.

Many different articles of food were dealt with;- the total weight amounting to 6 tons. 11 cwts. 3 qtrs.

Full particulars are available for reference in the Health Dept.

H O U S I N G

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:

(1).a.	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	310
b.	Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	588
(2).a.	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 & 1932.....	111
b.	Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	280
(3).	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	40
(4).	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	255

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:-

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officer.....	153
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3. Action under Statutory powers during the year:-

(a). Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	0
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices:-	
a.	By Owners.....	0
b.	By Local Authority in default of Owners....	0

(b). Proceeding under the Public Health Acts:-

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	2
-----	---	---

Housing (Cont).

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

a. By Owners..... 2

b. By Local Authority in default of Owners... 0

(c). Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... 1

2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders..... 0

(d). Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made..... 1

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a). 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year..... 45

2. Number of families dwelling therein..... 73

3. Number of persons dwelling therein..... 216

(b). Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year..... 38

(c). 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year..... 4

2. Number of persons concerned in such cases.... 14

(d). Number of formal notices to abate overcrowding served..... 0

(e). Number of notices complied with..... 0

Housing (Cont).

General Scheme for Repair of Houses
Control of Buildings Order
Timber Control.

The Council's Surveyor is Licensing Officer for the purpose of Control of Buildings Order.

In order to avoid overlapping in connection with work for which the Sanitary Inspector is responsible, an arrangement has been made whereby the Sanitary Inspector certifies such work when application is made for a licence. The licence is then issued by the Surveyor.

142 of these Certificates of Essentiality have been issued by the Sanitary Inspector, in addition to 302 certificates for Building Materials.

In each case the premises are visited by the Sanitary Inspector to see that the materials are necessary, and a second visit paid in order to see that the work has been carried out.

H O R S H A M R U R A L D I S T R I C T, 1 9 4 6

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA, 1946.

Area (Acres).....	79,970
Population at Census, 1931.....	20,710
Estimated resident population, mid-1946.....	23,660
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1946) according to the Rate Books.....	6,750
Rateable Value.....	£173,525
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£696

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate....	381	194	187) Birth Rate 17.54 per 1000 estimated R.P. in mid-1946.
(Illegitimate..	34	22	12	

Still Births.....	9	4	5) Rate per 1,000 Total Births 21.68.
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Deaths.....	299	168	131	Death Rate 12.63
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England & Wales Birth Rate.	19.1	Death Rate..	11.5
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W. Sussex Rural Districts Birth Rate..	18.80	Death Rate..	12.52
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Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000	Total Births.
Puerperal Sepsis.....	1	2.16	
Other Puerperal Causes.....	0	0.00	

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 Live Births.....	48.19
Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births.....	49.87
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births....	29.41

During 1946 19 legitimate and 1 illegitimate children died under one year of age. Congenital malformations, birth injuries and prematurity accounted for 12 of these deaths.

(Infant Mortality Rate for England & Wales..... 43)..

Deaths from Cancer (all ages).....	48
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)....	2

Extracts from Vital Statistics (Cont).

The chief causes of death were:-

Heart Disease.....	91	(104 in 1945).
Cancer.....	48	(54 in 1945).
Cerebral Haemorrhage.....	45	(27 in 1945).
Pneumonia.....	13	(11 in 1945).
Bronchitis.....	14	(14 in 1945).
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	6	

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The district is largely agricultural in character with a few large country houses, but a certain amount of ribbon development had taken place around Crawley and Horsham in the years prior to the outbreak of war. There are two brickworks, and a number of factories,- mainly in and around Crawley.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL AUTHORITY.

(a). Medical.

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health, part time with
other districts in the Sanitary Combine, and,
as Assistant County Medical Officer, School
Medical Inspector and District Tuberculosis
Officer for the area.

(b). Sanitary Inspectors.

V. Bartrim, A.R.S.I., Senior Sanitary Inspector,-
and Surveyor under Building Bye-laws until November 1945.
Housing and Meat Inspector, and Petrol and Carbide
Inspector.

L. J. B. Baker, M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector.
Housing and Meat Inspector, and Petrol and
Carbide Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspector.

H. W. Simmonds, M.S.I.A., C.S.I.B.,
Certified Sanitary Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute
and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, Royal
Sanitary Institute.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following cases among the civilian population were notified during 1946. The figures in brackets indicate the corresponding number for the previous year.

Diphtheria.....	4 - 3 DNC (2 in 1945 0 in 1944)
Scarlet Fever.....	16 (49 in 1945 & 45 in 1944)
Whooping Cough.....	41 (17 in 1945 & 84 in 1944)
Measles.....	16 (237 in 1945 & 73 in 1944)
Erysipelas.....	9 (5 in 1945 & 3 in 1944)
Pneumonia.....	17 (12 in 1945 & 15 in 1944)
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	1 (2 in 1945 & 4 in 1944)
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	2 - 1 DNC (0 in 1945 1 in 1944)
Dysentery.....	6 (0 in 1945 & 31 in 1944)
C.S.M.....	2 - 1 DNC (0 in 1945 1 in 1944)

It will be seen that of the four cases of Diphtheria notified, the diagnosis was not confirmed, after admission to hospital, in three. The remaining case was a girl of 16 years, who was found to be infected with the Gravis strain. The clinical course of her disease was fortunately mild, due to the fact that she had been inoculated nine years previously. Her brother and sister, who had been inoculated at the same time, had later received "reinforcing" doses. They were not infected.

The Council makes an annual grant to the local Nursing Association towards the cost of provision of nursing for Measles and Pneumonia.

T U B E R C U L O S I S

The number of cases added to the Register during the year... 23

Pulmonary Males...	14	Non-pulmonary Males...	1
Females...	6	Females...	2

There were 6 deaths from Tuberculosis, all pulmonary (3 Male, 3 Female).

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the 31st December, 1946 was 230.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year 116 children under the age of 5 years, and 66 between the ages of 5 and 15, received the full course under the official scheme.

It was estimated that, at the end of the year, 48.5% of children under 5 years, and 81% of those between 5 and 15, had been immunised through the official scheme. In addition 382 children received "reinforcing doses".

Further particulars will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

TREATMENT OF SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

There was a considerable reduction in the incidence of Scabies, a total of 94 cases and contacts requiring treatment, as compared with 166 in 1945, and 330 in 1944.

A total of 40 patients and 42 contacts were treated at home, and 12 were dealt with at the Health Centre in Horsham.

Details of the arrangements for the treatment of these cases will be found in the Appendix.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Routine bacteriological work throughout the year was again referred to the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at West Hill House, Epsom. Details of the present arrangements will be found in the Appendix.

There was a further increase in the number of specimens of water and milk submitted to the Service.

ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There has been no change in the arrangements whereby patients are admitted to Swandean Isolation Hospital, Worthing. By agreement with the Corporation of the Borough of Worthing, eight beds are reserved for cases from the Horsham Rural District.

The following cases of infectious disease were admitted during the period ending 31st December, 1946:-

Swandean Isolation Hospital.

Scarlet Fever.....	13	(30 in 1945).
Diphtheria.....	4	(3 D.N.C.).
Erysipelas.....	2	(1 in 1945).
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (DNC)..	1	(0 in 1945).
C.S.M. (DNC).....	1	(0 in 1945).

Chichester Isolation Hospital.

Scarlet Fever.....	1
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Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.....	2	(0 in 1945).
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St. Thomas' Hospital, Godalming.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.....	1
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The question of the hospitalization of cases of Scarlet Fever is dealt with in the Appendix of this Report.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

I am indebted to Mr. S. T. Cox, now Engineer to the newly-formed North West Sussex Joint Water Board, (but was, during the year 1946,- the Council's Water Engineer), for the following comments:-

"This Council's water undertaking has satisfactorily maintained supplies during the period under review. Main extensions have been carried out for Council House sites and farms, and the Council have also provided considerable assistance by way of financial aid towards the provision of schemes for agriculture.

Water (Continued).

Further assistance has been given by the Undertaking to the Horsham Urban Council's area, by the provision of supplementary supplies. Under the present arrangement of the system this has not been an easy task. It is, however, anticipated that by the amalgamation of the Undertakings an improved system of distribution can be arranged.

The quality of supply has been satisfactory throughout the year; continuous chlorination has been maintained at all sources.

A considerable number of connections for domestic consumption have been made - many are doubtless those which have been delayed by labour shortages and the War years."

Although the main sources of water for the District are in the Chanctonbury area, additional supplies were taken for the north-eastern district, including Crawley, from the East Surrey Water Co. Along the northern border, a small number of properties at Kingsfold were supplied from the mains of the Dorking Water Company, and a similar number at Rudgwick by the Hurtwood Water Company.

As in previous years, complaints were received from consumers on the higher levels with regard to intermittent failures of supply, which in some instances continued for many hours. The majority of these complaints were with reference to the area between Roffey Corner and Faygate, but similar trouble was at times experienced in the upper part of the village of Rudgwick and at Kingsfold.

Regular sampling of the main water for bacteriological analysis was carried out by the Health Department, and the results are set out on the following page.

Place	Samples Taken	Bact.	Satisfactory	B.Coli present over 3 per 100 ml.
Crawley Water Tower	16	16	16	Nil.
Crawley County Oak	12	12	12	Nil.
Coolham	6	6	6	Nil.
Adversane	3	3	3	Nil.
Falconers, Shipley	5	5	5	Nil.
Coneyhurst	5	5	5	Nil.
Totals	47	47	47	Nil.

During the year, 143 existing houses were connected to the Council's mains.

The following table shows the number of dwelling-houses, and the estimated population, in each parish, supplied with main water.

Parish	No. of dwelling houses supplied with main water	Estimated Population	Stand Pipes
Billingshurst	544	2176	Nil.
Cowfold	190	760	Nil.
Horsham Rural	650	2600	Nil.
Crawley	1621	6484	Nil.
Itchingfield	142	568	Nil.
Lower Beeding	180	720	Nil.
Nuthurst	186	744	Nil.
Rudgwick	279	1116	Nil.
Rusper	159	636	Nil.
Shipley	228	912	Nil.
Slinfold	230	920	Nil.
Warnham	268	1072	Nil.
West Grinstead	302	1208	Nil.
Totals	4979	19916	Nil.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

Number of Notices served under the Public Health Act:

Formal.....	167
Informal.....	957

Number of Notices complied with:

Formal.....	96
Informal.....	926

Inspections etc.

Complaints received.....	568
Miscellaneous Inspections.....	656
Re-inspections.....	2402

Factories & Workshops.

Number on Register.....	67
-------------------------	----

(1). Bakehouses:

Number on Register.....	20
Inspections.....	31
Defects found.....	6
Defects remedied.....	6

(2). Laundries:

Inspections.....	1
------------------	---

Factories & Workshops.

Inspections.....	79
Defects found.....	7
Defects remedied.....	5

Outworkers Premises

Inspections.....	5
------------------	---

Moveable Dwellings.

Inspections.....	41
------------------	----

Public House Conveniences.

Inspections.....	37
------------------	----

Fried Fish Shops.

Inspections.....	9
------------------	---

Infectious Disease

Visits of enquiry.....	41
Rooms disinfected.....	15
Books disinfected.....	-

Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Number of premises visited.....	32
Total number of visits.....	61
Number of rats killed.....	3922

Shops.

Number of shops inspected.....	52
Number of visits paid.....	54
Absence of W.C's.....	1
W.C's provided.....	9

Sanitary Inspection of the District (Cont).

Shops(Cont).

Insufficient heating.....	-
Heating supplied.....	-
Miscellaneous defects found.....	4
Miscellaneous defects remedied.....	3
Number of preliminary notices served.....	2
" " " " " complied with.....	1
Number of statutory notices served.....	-
" " " " " complied with.....	-

Eradication of bed bugs.

No. of visits in connection with vermin.....	-
No. of Council houses infested with bed bugs.....	3
No. of Private houses infested with bed bugs.....	1
No. of Council houses disinfested.....	2
No. of Private houses disinfested.....	1

Drainage Work.

Drains tested.....	49
Drains relaid.....	15
New drains laid.....	22
Houses connected to main drainage.....	7
Houses provided with flushing cisterns.....	58
Privies converted to E.C's.....	2
E.C's converted to W.C's.....	9

Dustbins.

New dustbins supplied.....	202
----------------------------	-----

Milk Samples.

Total number of samples taken.....	124
Satisfactory.....	101
Unsatisfactory.....	23
Sedimentation test.....	16
Satisfactory.....	16

H O U S I N G

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:

(1) a. Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	1594
b. Number of inspections made for the purpose..	1651
(2) a. Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 and Rural Housing Survey.....	3002
b. No. of inspections made for the purpose.....	3064

Housing (Cont).

(3) No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	263
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:-	
(a). No. of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.....	368
(b). No. of houses closed by informal action and undertaking given.....	2
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-	
(a). Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936.....	-
Houses demolished.....	2
(b). Closing Order on part of a building (Section 12).....	1
(c). Undertakings accepted in lieu of Demolition Orders (Section 11).....	3
(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	-
(2) No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices.....	-
(d). Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-	.
(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	461
Number remedied.....	404
(2) No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By Owners.....	59
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	-

Housing (Cont).

4. Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV) Overcrowding:

(a).(1) No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.....	40
(2) No. of families dwelling therein.....	44
(3) No. of persons dwelling therein.....	156
(b). No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.....	24
(c). No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.....	10
No. of persons concerned in such cases.....	57
(d). No. of formal notices to abate overcrowding served.....	-
(e). No. of formal notices complied with.....	-

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

Visits of Inspection.....	427
Number registered.....	344

Wholesale:-

Tuberculin Tested.....	59
Accredited.....	76
Pasteurised.....	1
Others.....	209

Retail:-

Tuberculin Tested.....	9
Accredited.....	2
Pasteurised.....	10
Others.....	83

Number of Notices served under Milk & Dairies Order, 1926:-

(a) Statutory.....	3
(b) Informal.....	55

Inspection and Supervision of Food (Cont).

Number of Notices complied with:-

(a) Statutory.....	-
(b) Informal.....	50

Knackers Yards.

Number of premises registered.....	2
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P E T W O R T H R U R A L D I S T R I C T, 1 9 4 6

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA, 1946

Area (Acres).....	45,635
Population at Census, 1931.....	8,210
Estimated resident population, mid-1946.....	8,700
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1946)..... according to Rate Books	2,544
Rateable Value.....	£47,772
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£199

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Live Births (Legitimate....	151	70	67) Birth Rate 17.24 per 1000 estimated R.P. in mid 1946.
(Illegitimate..	14	6	8	
Still Births.....	2	1	1) Rate per 1,000 Total Births 12.12
Deaths.....	98	47	51	Death Rate 11.26
England & Wales Birth Rate... 19.1				Death Rate... 11.5
West Sussex Rural Districts Birth Rate 18.80				
Death Rate 12.52				
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis and other Puerperal Causes.....				0
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-				
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births.....				12.12
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births.....				13.24
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births.....				0.00
During 1946, 2 legitimate and 0 illegitimate children died under one year of age.				
(Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales.....				43).
Deaths from Cancer (all ages).....				11
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....				0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....				0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)..				0

Extracts from Vital Statistics (Cont).

The chief causes of death were:-

Heart Disease.....	37
Cancer.....	11
Cerebral Haemorrhage.....	12

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL AUTHORITY.

(a). Medical.

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health, part-time with Horsham
Rural and Horsham Urban Sanitary Districts, together
forming the North-Eastern Combined Sanitary District.

(b). Sanitary Inspectors.

Norman Green, M.R.San.I., A.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

1. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board for Sanitary Inspectors.
2. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
3. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Advanced Knowledge of the Duties of a Sanitary Inspector.
4. Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene (Honours). (Also Water Engineer and Superintendent of Sewage Works).
5. Certificate for Associate Membership Examination of the Institute of Sanitary Engineers.
6. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Science as applied to Public Works and Buildings.

W. A. Noble, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector.

1. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board for Sanitary Inspectors.
2. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
3. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Advanced Knowledge of the Duties of a Sanitary Inspector.
4. Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene (Honours).
5. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Science as applied to Public Works and Buildings.

Public Health Officers of the Rural Authority (Cont).

(c). Surveyor under Building Byelaws:-

F. J. Hodgson, L.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct.E., (Part-time).

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The steady demobilization of men and women from the Forces during the year was the most significant change in the social conditions of the people in this area, accentuating the existing overcrowding and other housing difficulties. By the end of the year thirty new houses, or houses converted into flats, were ready for occupation in Petworth, and this eased the position so far as Petworth was concerned, but the conditions were bad in the villages, particularly North Chapel and Bury.

Eight houses were almost completed in Bury, and the Council had requisitioned a large house for conversion into three separate flats.

Labour generally was in short supply, and prisoner of war labour was used extensively in forestry, agriculture, drainage and similar works, and a small gang was used for laying water mains.

Towards the end of the year, Polish Displaced Persons, encamped in the area, were being increasingly used on similar work.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following cases were notified during the year. The figures in brackets indicate the corresponding number for the previous year:-

Scarlet Fever.....	2 (7 in 1945 & 19 in '44)
Measles.....	3 (121 in '45 & 8 in '44)
Whooping Cough.....	2 (6 in '45 & 12 in '44).
Pneumonia.....	6 (6 in '45 & 5 in '44).
Erysipelas.....	2 (1 in 45 & 0 in '44).
Paratyphoid Fever.....	1 (0 in '45 & '44).
Diphtheria (D.N.C).....	2 (0 in '45 & '44).

In the one case of Paratyphoid Fever notified, infection had been contracted abroad. Two cases of Diphtheria were notified, but the diagnosis was not confirmed on admission to hospital.

T U B E R C U L O S I S.

The number of cases added to the Register during the year..... 12

Pulmonary Males.....	7	Non-pulmonary Males.....	1
Females.....	3	Females.....	1

There were 3 deaths from Tuberculosis, 1 pulmonary (male) and 2 non-pulmonary (1 male, 1 female).

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the 31st December, 1946 was 101.

The home nursing of measles and pneumonia by the West Sussex Nursing Association has been continued and aided by a grant from the Council.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year 111 children received the full course of immunisation under the official scheme. Of these, 85 were below the age of 5 years.

On the 31st December 1946, it was estimated that 55% of children under 5 years, and 97% of those between 5 and 15 years, had been dealt with under the official scheme.

Further particulars and comments will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

TREATMENT OF SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

There was a very considerable reduction in the incidence of Scabies during the year. The number of cases treated dropped to 17, the majority of whom were dealt with successfully by home treatment, only two being referred to St. Richards Hospital. In addition treatment was provided for 15 contacts.

These figures compare very favourably with the 119 cases and contacts notified in 1945, and the 63 in 1944.

Details of the present arrangements for the treatment of these cases will be found in the Appendix.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

By agreement between the Petworth Council and the Medical Research Council, all routine bacteriological work was carried out by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at West Hill House, Epsom. There was a further increase in the number of specimens examined. Details of the present arrangements will be found in the Appendix.

ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

By agreement with the Chichester City Council, cases of Infectious Disease from the Petworth Rural District which require hospital treatment are admitted to the Chichester Isolation Hospital.

The following cases were admitted there during the period ending 31st December, 1946:-

Scarlet Fever.....	1 (3 in 1945 & 6 in 1944).
Diphtheria (D.N.C).....	2 (None in 1945 & 1944).

The question of the hospitalization of cases of Scarlet Fever is dealt with in the Appendix to this Report.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water : Public Supply.

I am indebted to Mr. Norman Green, the Water Engineer, for the following reports on Water Supplies, Drainage and Sewerage, and on Public Cleansing.

"There has been no change in the source of the water supply for public purposes. The existing source has continued to yield a satisfactory supply both in quantity and quality.

Chlorination has been continued on the same lines, and at the same dosage rate, as in previous years.

Samples for Bact. coli examination have been taken every week from the source, and every two weeks from the mains. On one occasion (27th February, 1946) a sample from the source was found unsatisfactory. A further sample taken six days later was completely sterile. All samples from the mains have been satisfactory.

Water (Cont).

Two samples were submitted for chemical analysis and full bacteriological examination. The analyst reported as follows:-

July sample: "The sample is practically clear and bright in appearance having only a trace of matter in suspension. The water is neutral in reaction, hard in character but not unduly so, and it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It is free from metals apart from minute traces of iron and manganese and it is of very satisfactory organic and bacterial purity."

(taken from source)

December sample: "This sample is reasonably clear and bright in appearance, although it shows faint opalescence due to the presence of oxides or iron. The water is neutral in reaction and contains a minute trace of manganese as well as a trace of iron. It is hard in character, but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It confirms to the highest standard of organic quality and bacterial purity. The water is considered wholesome in character and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes."

(taken from mains).

During the year water main extensions were laid as follows:-

Balls Cross to Ebernoe.....	3,366	lineal yds..	4 inch diam.
Lower Fittleworth along			
Hesworth Common Lane.....	105	" "	..3 inch diam.
Tripp Hill, Fittleworth			
along Coates Lane.....	58	" "	..3 inch diam.
Stopham Village - two extensions....	300	" "	..3 inch diam.
Newpound, Wisborough Green.....	127	" "	..3 inch diam.
Plaistow, Loxwood Road.....	575	" "	..4 inch diam.
Fittleworth House to Upper Sorrels..	986	" "	..3 inch diam.

A further contract had been made at the end of the year for the laying of water mains at Loxwood, Bignor and Bury.

The whole of the water main extensions submitted to the Ministry of Health under the terms of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944 have been approved in principle, and at the end of the year the Council agreed to obtain tenders for the first list of nine extensions selected by the Engineer as being those requiring most urgent attention.

Water (Cont).

The number of dwelling houses connected to the mains during the year was 131, the total number of dwelling houses connected to the mains at the end of 1946 was 1,587 (i.e. about 62% of the houses in the district)."

Water: Private Supplies.

"The village of Duncton, and parts of Duncton Common and Heath End are at present being supplied with main water through the existing pipes laid for the previous contaminated private supply. The pressure in the pipes is unchanged, as the Council supply water first into a small storage tank from whence it gravitates. The various properties concerned are being connected direct to the mains as labour and materials are available.

The private supply to Upwaltham and properties south of Duncton Hill was continued until the end of the year, though subject to occasional contamination. A scheme has been prepared to boost main water to these high level properties, and agreement has been reached for the Council to install and maintain the necessary machinery.

The use of a private source at Barlavington, found to be contaminated last year, has now been discontinued, and a new 6 inch bore has been sunk to provide a wholesome supply. This latter supply was satisfactory up to the end of 1946.

A number of wells and springs supplying individual properties were sampled during the year, and action was taken where necessary. Eighty-five samples were taken from private supplies during the year, two being for chemical analysis and eighty-three for bacteriological examination or B. coli test. Fifty-five samples were reported as unsatisfactory.

The supply to Burton Park mansion, now a private school, was found to be contaminated, and, after representations had been made to the Governors of the school, the private supply was discontinued and the property connected to the public mains."

Drainage and Sewerage.

"There were no changes during the year. Sewerage schemes for Wisborough Green and Loxwood and outline schemes for Bury, Bignor, Sutton, Duncton, Plaistow and Kirdford were prepared during the year and, except the last named, were approved by the Council and submitted to the County Council for their observations. The outline scheme for Kirdford was held over

Drainage and Sewerage (Cont).

pending further investigation as to need in Plaistow Road.

A report upon the drainage conditions in a number of the smaller communities in the district was also called for."

Public Cleansing.

"A refuse collection service covers the whole of the district with a frequency of collection varying from twice weekly in the central parts of Petworth, to once monthly in the isolated parts. The greater part of the area is collected once fortnightly. One refuse vehicle, a Dennis with a body of 10 cubic yards capacity, side loading, maintains this service with comparative ease.

All salvage is dealt with at the central depot by Council employees, and the income is retained by the Council.

The Council have not undertaken the emptying of cesspools, but arrange for a private firm to empty cesspools during January, April, July and September for householders who make applications to the Senior Sanitary Inspector. A charge of 30/- per load (about 700 gallons) is made."

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The Rural Housing Survey has proceeded steadily throughout the year, and good progress was made in obtaining undertakings from owners to recondition their properties which had been dealt with formally under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act. No formal procedure was undertaken during the year under Section 9 of the Act.

Number of Notices served under the Public Health Act:-	
1. Informal.....	28
2. Statutory.....	-
Number of Notices complied with:-	
1. Informal.....	21
2. Statutory.....	-

Inspections etc., (excluding housing inspection).

Factories.....	16
Workplaces.....	0
Number of notices served.....	3
Bakehouses.....	16
Number of notices served.....	1
Butchers Shops.....	26
Number of notices served.....	0

Inspections etc. (Cont).

Slaughterhouses (not used during year except for occasional slaughter of cottager's pigs).....	2
Fried fish shops.....	1
Grocers shops.....	7
Restaurants and Cafes.....	2
Water Supply.....	681
Sewerage.....	91
Refuse Collection.....	11
Refuse Disposal.....	12
Public Conveniences.....	48
Salvage.....	3
Cemetery.....	31
Drainage.....	122
Petroleum Storage.....	44
Control of Civil Building.....	191
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits.....	4

Privies converted to pail closets.....	1
Privies converted to water closets.....	0
Pail closets converted to water closets.....	5
Houses connected to main drainage.....	0

<u>Water.</u>	
New houses connected to main supply.....	10
Existing houses connected to main supply.....	116
Samples taken from private supplies for chemical analysis or B.coli examination.....	85
Number of such samples found "not satisfactory".....	55

<u>Infectious Diseases.</u>	
Number of enquiries into infectious diseases.....	20
Number of visits re disinfection.....	5

<u>Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings.</u>	
Camping sites licence (P.H.A. 1936).....	2
Number of inspections.....	4
Moveable dwellings licenced.....	12
Number of inspections.....	32

<u>Pests and Rodent Control.</u>	
Eradication of bed bugs (<i>Cimex lectularius</i>)..	
Number of visits of inspection.....	6
Number of rooms fumigated.....	19
Fleas (<i>Pulex irritans</i>)..	
Number of visits of inspection.....	1
Number of rooms fumigated.....	6
Rats (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)..	
Number of inspections (Rodent Officer).....	64
Number of rats (estimated) killed (Rodent Operator)....	277

H O U S I N G

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Act)... 263

Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations.. 228

Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation and not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost. Section 11..... 56

Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. Section 9..... 112

Actions under Statutory Powers during the Year.

Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... -

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices

(a) By Owners..... 1

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners..... -

Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... 3

(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which statutory action under Section 11 was commenced.... 54

(3) Number of undertakings given by owners and accepted by the Council to make houses fit for human habitation to the satisfaction of the Council 3

Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses or parts of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation in respect of which Closing Orders have been made..... 4

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

<u>Inspections.</u>	1945	1946	Total.
Number of houses inspected.....	168	228	396
<u>Classification.</u>			
Number of houses suitable in all respects....	0	25	25
" " " Minor defects. P.H. Act....	0	31	31
" " " suitable for action under Section 9 of Housing Act....	123	112	235
" " " suitable for action under Section 11 of Housing Act...	43	56	99
" " " suitable for action under Section 12 of Housing Act...	2	4	6

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(1) Milk Supply.

Wholesale Producers.

Number of Producers producing:-

(a) Tuberculin Tested.....	18
(b) Accredited.....	36
(c) Others.....	84
Number of inspections.....	234

Retail Purveyors:-

Number of Retailers selling:-

(a) Tuberculin Tested.....	2
(b) Accredited.....	8
(c) Pasteurised.....	2
(d) Others.....	16
Number of inspections.....	8

Number of informal notices served under Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.....	18
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Number of statutory notices served under Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.....	0
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Complied with:

(a) Informal.....	12
(b) Statutory.....	0

Inspection and Supervision of Food (Cont).

(2) Meat and Other Foods.

The only slaughtering taking place at present is that by occasional pig keepers for their own consumption.

Visits are paid to food shops in the district, and the following foodstuffs have been condemned as unfit for food during the year:-

Fish.....	56 lbs.
Beef.....	109 lbs.
Beans.....	118 lbs.
Oranges.....	257 lbs.
Meat.....	10 tins.
Tomatoes.....	1 tin.
Apricots.....	1 tin.
Milk.....	18 tins.
Marmalade.....	1 tin.
Beans.....	5 tins.
Fish.....	10 tins.
Bread.....	104 lbs.

Factories Act, 1937.

The following are the details of inspections for purposes of provisions as to health in factories during 1946:-

(1) Factories in which Sections 1/4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities:

<u>No. on Register.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Written Notices.</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted.</u>
27	8	1	0

(2) Factories not included in (1) to which Section 7 applies:

(a) NIL.

(b) 32 15 3 0

(3) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises):

1 1 0

Cases in which defects were found:-

	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Want of Cleanliness.....	3	3
San. conveniences		
(a) insufficient.....	2	2
(b) unsuitable or defective.....	1	0

There are no outworkers in the district.

A P P E N D I X

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

By agreement between the County Council and the District Councils, immunisation of children in West Sussex is carried out by the Asst. School Medical Officers, with the assistance of the District Nurses. Records are kept in the School Medical Department at County Hall, and this department undertakes all administrative work in connection with the campaign. Circular 193/45, of the Ministry of Health, requires all Medical Officers of Health to keep individual case records of children receiving immunisation in their areas. A card index is therefore maintained locally, and is available for the purpose of making the half-yearly and yearly returns required by the Ministry.

The coming into operation of Section 26 of the National Health Services Act, 1946, will transfer to the County Council responsibility for all arrangements for immunisation against Diphtheria.

During the year under review, monthly sessions were held at Crawley, at the Horsham Health Centre and at the Roffey Clinic. In addition, regular sessions were held at all smaller centres throughout the district, when possible at the time of School Medical Inspections. Every effort is made to ensure that there is no avoidable delay in arranging for the immunisation of any child as soon as possible after the receipt of the parents' application. In the case of the smaller villages, this frequently necessitates special visits in order to deal with small numbers of children, and has led to increased travelling by the medical staff.

Reference to the statistics, given separately for each of the three Districts, will show that a satisfactory level of immunisation is being maintained. There can be no doubt that the actual level is higher than the estimates given, as many children receive treatment privately, from their family practitioners, and only rarely is it possible to obtain full details of these cases. In addition, no information is obtainable with reference to the large number of children resident in boarding-schools in the area. The number of these, in the 5-14 age-group, must amount to at least 900-1000.

It will be seen that during the year a large number of children, inoculated previously during 1937-1942, received

Diphtheria Immunisation (Cont).

their third, or "reinforcing" doses. When, as should always be the case, a child is first immunised at one year, it is desirable to administer one further dose at about the age of school-entry, and again between 10 and 11 years.

Regular visiting by the District Nurses of all young children has continued during the year, special lists having been prepared for the purpose based on information from the local Food Offices. Each child receives an attractive "greeting-card" on his first birthday, together with an application form for immunisation, and this method of propaganda has proved very effective.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There has been no change in the arrangements whereby specimens for bacteriological examination (water and milk samples, ice cream, throat swabs, blood specimens etc.) are submitted to the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Epsom. Reference was made a year ago to the closure of the Laboratory at Christs Hospital in the Spring of 1945, and to the difficulties encountered in arranging for the delivery, to the Epsom Laboratory, of specimens on the day of collection.

Each District Council, by agreement with the Medical Research Council, made a block payment towards the cost of all work carried out during the year.

It may be that, with future extensions of this Service, a new laboratory may be opened to which specimens may more conveniently be sent. At present, the existing scheme is the best that can be devised, and the staff of the Epsom Laboratory have always proved to be most helpful and co-operative.

HOSPITALIZATION OF CASES OF SCARLET FEVER.

Whereas, in the early years of the present century, Scarlet Fever remained a disease of some gravity, and was frequently followed by serious complications, the character of the illness has slowly changed since that time. The initial

Hospitalization of Cases of Scarlet Fever (Cont).

symptoms are now less marked, convalescence is more rapidly established, and complications are much more rarely met with. Informed medical opinion is now much opposed to the routine admission of cases to hospital. In 1943/4 a Committee was set up in the County of Essex, members of which were drawn from among Pathologists, Medical Officers of Health, General Practitioners and Medical Superintendents of Isolation Hospitals. Having considered all available evidence, the Committee issued the following memorandum:-

"It is generally agreed that 'Scarlet Fever' has become so benign as to make largely unnecessary its administrative control as previously exercised. It is recognised also that this condition is only one of the many manifestations of infection with Group A haemolytic streptococci and that there is no justification for isolating in hospital individuals suffering from streptococcal sore throat associated with a rash, whilst ignoring those with a similar sore throat and no rash. To do so does not protect the community, but it is impracticable to remove to hospital all those suffering from streptococcal sore throat and it follows that the needs of the particular patient should decide whether or no he should be given hospital accommodation.

Cross infection, which is largely responsible for the complications of 'scarlet fever', does not occur if the patient is nursed at home, and this is one of the main reasons for advocating home treatment of this disease whenever possible. Although the welfare of the patient is the first consideration, other aspects of the problem cannot be ignored, and one of these is the possibility of the spread of infection by milk or food which are consumed uncooked, whilst another is the risk of infecting a woman in the later stages of pregnancy. Where, therefore, a case of 'scarlet fever' occurs in a household, a member of which is a food handler, or where there is a woman approaching confinement, it would be inadvisable to have the patient nursed at home. It is, therefore, recommended that admission (of cases of 'scarlet fever') to hospital should be determined by:-

- (1) The severity of the disease;
- (2) the home nursing facilities;
- (3) the employment of another member of the household in the preparation or distribution of food for public consumption;
- (4) the approaching confinement, say within one month, of any female in the patient's home.

It is highly desirable that the public should be informed of the altered view now taken by the medical profession of 'Scarlet

Hospitalization of Cases of Scarlet Fever (Cont).

Fever', and it is felt that this can best be done by the family doctor."

During the last five years, an effort has been made to cut down the proportion of cases of Scarlet Fever, admitted to isolation hospitals, from the area of the North-East Combined Sanitary District. That this campaign has not been without success will be shown by a study of the following table, but, even so, the number of cases admitted for treatment remains high. In other areas of the Country the proportion of "hospitalized" cases was reduced, during 1946, to below one third.

Percentage of cases of S.F. admitted to Hospital.

1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	LOCAL AUTHORITY.
100%	61%	80%	53%	66%	Horsham Urban District.
89%	70%	62%	61%	81%	Horsham Rural District.
87%	64%	42%	43%	50%	Petworth Rural District.

As is pointed out in the Essex memorandum, it is important that the general public should be acquainted with the present views of the profession. Too many parents, even to-day, consider Scarlet Fever as a serious disease, while, at the same time, regarding Measles and Whooping Cough as "necessary evils" of no great importance, which it is well to "get over". It cannot be too strongly emphasized, nor too frequently repeated, that these two diseases are among the chief causes of Infantile Mortality.

TREATMENT OF SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

During the war years, owing to the enormous rise in the incidence of this disease, it became necessary to establish treatment centres throughout the district,- details of which were set out in previous Reports. Reference was made, last year, to the closure of Tan Cottage Sick-Bay and the Horsham Base Hospital, and it was explained that reliance was now placed, in the great majority of cases, on home-treatment, the necessary applications of Benzyl Benzoate Cream being supplied by the Health Department.

Treatment of Scabies & Verminous Conditions (Cont).

Reference to the figures for each District, given in the body of this Report, will show that there has been a very considerable reduction in the incidence of this troublesome disease. In addition the type of case now seen is much less severe, owing to the fact that general practitioners, nurses and the public are more familiar with the symptoms of scabies, and treatment is sought at an earlier stage.

It is to be hoped that Scabies, as the housing conditions of the people improve, will again become a rare disease,- as it was ten years ago.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

(1). Tuberculosis.

There is no change from the previous year with regard to the treatment of tuberculosis. Cases are admitted either to Aldingbourne House (accommodation 70 persons) or to a ward at Worthing Isolation Hospital, Swandean (accommodation 12 beds), whilst surgical cases were admitted to St. Richards Hospital, Chichester, to the Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, or to the Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, Alton, Hants (for children).

(2). Maternity.

The County Council arranged for expectant mothers to be admitted to:-

- (a). Brighton Hospital for Women.
- (b). Southlands Hospital, Shoreham.
- (c). Worthing Hospital Maternity Home.
- (d). Zachary Merton Maternity Home, Rustington.
- (e). Horsham Maternity Unit.

Reference was made in the Report for 1944 to the new Maternity Unit, then in course of erection at the rear of Horsham Hospital. The Unit was opened in April 1945, a total of eighteen beds being provided, ten of which are for County cases and eight for 'private' (i.e. doctors') cases.

Although erected and equipped by the County Council, the administration of the Unit is under the control of the

Maternity (Cont).

Horsham Hospital Committee. The scheme is unique, and is a good example of the cooperation which is possible between a Local Authority and a Voluntary Committee. This provision has proved of the greatest benefit to mothers over a wide area.

(3). Smallpox.

The County Council's reservation of two beds in the Brighton Small-Pox Hospital at Fulking remains unchanged.

(4). Venereal Diseases.

Under the County Scheme, regular Clinics are held at Worthing, Brighton and Portsmouth. Facilities are also available at St. Richards Hospital, Chichester.

Local provision is made in Horsham under the Special Practitioner Service of the Ministry of Health. Dr. Morgan carried out this work on behalf of the County Council, patients being seen during normal surgery hours.

(5). General.

St. Richards Hospital, Chichester, administered by the Public Health Committee of the County Council, takes cases from the area which are not considered suitable for admission to the General Hospital.

HOSPITALS NOT SUBSIDISED BUT AVAILABLE
FOR PATIENTS RESIDENT IN THE DISTRICT.

Horsham General Hospital.

There are available at this hospital 52 general beds, including those added at the outbreak of war under the Emergency Medical Services scheme. During 1944 further private wards were provided, the total number available now being 11.

During the last eight years, the Hospital has been fortunate in obtaining the services of a number of eminent consultants (in general medicine and surgery and the various specialities), the majority of whom are on the Honorary Medical Staff of the larger London hospitals. This has, of course, proved of great benefit to the local population, many of whom would have been obliged to travel to London for further advice.

Horsham General Hospital (Cont).

The Hon. Consulting Staff hold regular Out-Patient sessions, and, by agreement with the County Council, the Health Centre adjoining has been placed at the disposal of the Hospital for use as an Out-Patient Department, when not in use for County work.

Crawley Cottage Hospital.

Crawley Cottage Hospital transferred to its present pleasant surroundings in 1940, this hospital has accommodation for 28 patients. An operating theatre, Out-Patient department, and modern X'ray plant are provided.

Petworth Cottage Hospital.

The Petworth Cottage Hospital has accommodation for thirteen patients, arranged in two wards of six beds each, with one private ward. The hospital is provided with an operating theatre and X'ray Department.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a). Infectious Cases.

1. Horsham Urban and Rural Districts:-

The Morris Ambulance, jointly owned by the Horsham Urban and Rural District Councils, and used for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious diseases, was purchased in 1927. Although maintained in fairly good running order, the vehicle is rather out of date.

A member of the Surveyor's staff acts as driver, and the general assistant to the Urban Sanitary Inspector's department as attendant. It was therefore necessary, in certain cases, as when the patient was a woman or a child acutely ill, to arrange for the Swandean Ambulance to carry out the work, a nurse then being provided.

2. Petworth Rural District:-

Patients suffering from notifiable infectious diseases, when sent to Chichester Isolation Hospital, are transported in one of the Chichester Borough Ambulances, driver and nurse being provided by the Hospital.

(b). Sickness and Accident Cases.

1. Horsham Urban and Rural Districts:-

Ambulance Facilities (Cont).

The St. John Ambulance Brigade have local Divisions in the towns of Horsham and Crawley. In Horsham, two modern ambulances are maintained and a resident driver is employed, attendants being provided by the Nursing Division of the Brigade. The town of Crawley and the surrounding area are served by a vehicle maintained by the Crawley Division, with attendants provided by the Nursing Division. No grant is made by either Council towards the cost of this work.

I would like to take this opportunity of paying tribute to the highly efficient work of both Divisions.

2. Petworth Rural District:-

The Petworth Rural District Council maintain a modern ambulance, a Morris vehicle delivered in 1940. This was used for the collection and transfer of cases of non-infectious illness and accident, the duties of driver and attendant being undertaken by unpaid volunteers.

(c). Hospital Car Service.

This Service was organised during 1946, to carry out the work of the Volunteer Car Pool. Several drivers, who had given their services to the latter Service during the war, agreed to carry on under the new Scheme, which has proved of great benefit to the community, but there is a great need for more volunteers in the Horsham area.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

(1). Horsham.

The Health Centre in Hurst Road, adjoining the Horsham General Hospital, is under the control of the County Education Committee. Special sessions are held for Minor Ailments, Vision Testing (including Orthoptic Training), Diphtheria Immunisation, Speech Therapy and the treatment of Orthopaedic Defects, and a School Dental Surgeon is in attendance.

In addition Child Welfare and Ante-natal Clinics are held in the building, and there is a weekly Tuberculosis Dispensary. As mentioned previously, the Clinic premises at present serve as an Out-Patient Department of Horsham Hospital.

Clinic and Treatment Centres (Cont).

There is in addition a small Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in Leechpool Lane, Roffey, where Welfare and Ante-natal Clinics are held, and where Diphtheria Immunisation is carried out for the Roffey area.

(2). Crawley.

Regular Minor Ailment Clinics for school children are held in the small building at the rear of the Church Hall in Robinson Road, diphtheria immunisation sessions, for both school children and under-fives, being held simultaneously.

In the same building, Infant Welfare and Ante-natal Clinics are held, and the School Dental Surgeon carries out treatment.

(3). Petworth.

The County Council maintain a small Clinic in High Street, Petworth. A combined Child Welfare and Ante-natal session is held there fortnightly; Dental and Diphtheria Immunisation clinics are held as required. In the more remote parts of the rural area, minor ailments among school children are attended by the District Nurses, who also act as School Nurses. Children required to attend special clinics for eye or orthopaedic defects are referred to Chichester or Horsham.

TREATMENT OF DIABETES.

In Circular 2734 of the Ministry of Health, all Local Authorities are empowered to provide supplies of Insulin for persons suffering from diabetes among the poorer inhabitants of their districts. All three authorities in the North-Eastern Combined District agreed, in the Spring of 1944, to make such provision in necessitous cases. The number of patients who received this free provision was 2 in the Horsham Urban District and 2 in the Horsham Rural District. No applications were received from residents in the Petworth Area.
